

SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN PATRIOTS

Buenos Aires. A committee of solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people has been set up in Uruguay. In a letter to the Chilean Embassy in Uruguay the committee demanded that the fascist military dictatorship of Pinochet immediately step all reprisals against the thousands of Chileans fighting for freedom, justice and democracy. It further stated that all these responsible for the murders of Chilean citizens should be strictly punished. The Uruguayan committee of solidarity with the people of

Chile was set up with the active participation of all the country's democratic parties, major trade union centres and students' associations. It includes prominent scientists, cultural workers, representatives of the Uruguayan Church, and democratically-minded military personnel. The main tasks of the Uruguayan committee will be to organize events in solidarity with Chilean patriots and give them support in the fight for a complete restoration of democracy in Chile.

Namibians to intensify struggle

Harare (Zimbabwe). The struggle of the Namibian patriots against South African occupation and for freedom and independence will be thoroughly intensified to counter neo-colonialist attempts to set up a "corrupt government" in Namibia. This was declared here by Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Faced with an inevitable collapse of its occupation regime of Namibia, he stressed, the Pretoria government has decided to impose on our people a puppet clique. This is being done with the full connivance of the US

administration as part of its notorious policy of "constructive co-operation" with the racist regime in South Africa.

Washington is giving Pretoria constant practical assistance and support. It justifies in every way possible the crimes which the racist regime in Namibia, and their aggression against the neighbouring independent states, particularly Angola, noted the SWAPO leader. However, the plans conceived by the apartheid state and by its American allies are doomed to failure. The people in Namibia are resolved to deal a crushing blow to the South African occupation forces, he stressed.

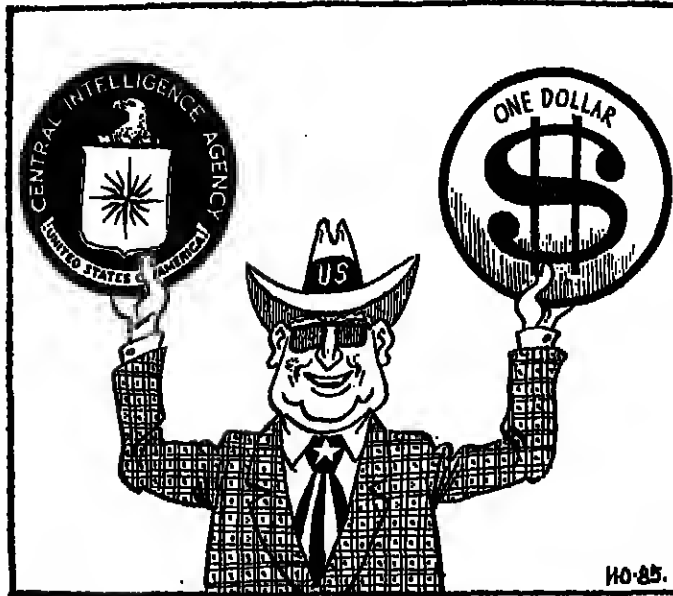
LOCAL ELECTIONS IN WEST GERMANY

Bonn. The Social Democrats led by Johannes Rau has won a convincing victory in elections to the parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia, the biggest state in West Germany, in terms of population. They won an absolute majority of 52 per cent of the votes cast, enabling them to form a one-party government.

Compared with the 1980 elections, this was a severe blow to the Christian Democrats who

now have only 36 per cent of votes. The Free Democrats had difficulty overcoming the "five per cent barrier" and will have only a small representation in the state's parliament.

The "Greens", who participated in the elections under the slogan of environmental protection, failed to win any seats due mainly to the propaganda campaign waged against them by the rightist parties.



Here are our main arguments in defence of peace. Drawing by Yuri Ikonov

Acga: a brazen liar

Rome. All allegations about any Bulgarian complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II are brazen lies, well-known Italian lawyers, Professors G. Consolo and A. La Russa, maintained in an interview with the newspaper "Corriere della Sera". At the trial scheduled in a Rome court for May 27, they will defend Sergei Antonov, who

is falsely accused of involvement in the attempt on the Pope in May 1981.

The lawyers again draw attention to the complete absurdity of the charges against Antonov. They believe that there is only one convincing piece of evidence in the case, which is that the Turkish terrorist Acga is an inveterate liar and slanderer.

Election manifesto

Athens. The ruling party of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement has issued a manifesto again supporting elimination of US military bases in the country and a withdrawal of the nuclear weapons from there. As is known, parliamentary elections in Greece are due on June 2 this year.

Foreign military bases undermine our national defence and create a real threat of annihilation in case of nuclear war, the

manifesto points out. It is precisely why they will be finally taken out of Greece in line with a schedule provided by the 1983 Greco-American accord on co-operation in the areas of the economy and defence. Such measures will also help ensuring the national independence of Greece and implementation of the goals of her foreign policy, which rests on the principles of peace, disarmament and cooperation between nations, the document points out.

PENTAGON'S SPACE EXPERIMENTS

Washington. The defence plans to utilize outer space as a new arena for military experiments.

The AP news agency, a spokesman for the US Air Force, says that the Pentagon intends to carry out a series of anti-satellite weapons tests this year. Earlier, the Department conducted tests in which a missile targeted a satellite in orbit and launched an anti-satellite missile to destroy it.

At the same time the US States is carrying out a series of experiments on board its shuttle spacecraft to design and improve the components for a space-based anti-satellite missile.

According to the US Air Force, a spokesman for the Strategic Defense Initiative said in the Pentagon that the first tests will be conducted in the area of the Defense of the United States.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT PROTESTS

New York. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) has expressed its protest against the attention of the UN Security Council to the situation in the country.

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HOW WASHINGTON TREATS GENOCIDE

Washington. The US has been a consistent supporter of the genocide in Cambodia. The US has been a consistent supporter of the genocide in Cambodia. The US has been a consistent supporter of the genocide in Cambodia.



FACTS AND EVENTS

The Government of Nicaragua has announced a series of socio-economic measures to cushion the blow to the national economy by American repressive sanctions. The programme provides, among other things, for minimal use of domestic resources, economy of raw materials, electricity, fuel, rational utilization and distribution of spare parts and equipment.

New official details about Boeing provocation

Tokyo. Under pressure from the broad public, the Japanese Government has been forced, for the first time, to publish some facts which refuted the testimony that the Boeing was a spy mission, referring to the South Korean airplane which invaded the Soviet air space on the night of September 1, 1983. At a press conference held by the deputy of the upper chamber of parliament Mr. Hata read out a written reply which after lengthy procrastination had been sent to him by the Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to throw light on some of the circumstances of the incident. The document reveals that the South Korean airplane was regularly sending air traffic control deliberately false

Circulated at the UN

New York. Circulated here as the official UN document has been a statement by the Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and Czechoslovakia made at the UN Disarmament Commission in connection with the 40th anniversary of Victory over nazism and fascism in World War II.

JAPAN-CHINA: MILITARY CONTACTS

Peking. During a just ended visit to China by a Japanese military delegation led by deputy head of the National Defence Agency H. Nakazawa was received by Chinese defence minister Zhang Aiping and met

The UN can and should use its political and moral authority to effectively assist in the attainment of the major goal of our time—averting of a nuclear war, containment of the arms race on Earth and preventing it from getting into outer space. Such is the opinion of many countries, the statement of which was summed up in a report on the role of the UN in the sphere of disarmament published by the Disarmament Commission.

Israeli occupation forces are continuing mass terror against the populations of the occupied Arab territories. This was confirmed by representatives of some US public organizations who recently visited the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and southern Lebanon.

US Attorney General Edwin Meese has announced that representatives of his Department have started cooperating with West German and Israeli special services in search of a criminal, Josef Mengele, who was personally involved in the killing of scores of thousands of people in the Auschwitz concentration camp.

Science and technology

Biologists from the National Museum of Natural History in Washington found plants at an incredible depth — 270 metres. This refers to a new type of red seaweed, which scientists discovered during research into the oceanic waters in a bathyscaphe at one of the Bahama Islands.

Until now it was thought that photosynthetic plants could not exist at depths of over 100 to 200 metres. According to a former theory, underwater plants need no less than one per cent of light falling on the oceanic surface. For the human eye this is equivalent to complete darkness. The recently discovered seaweeds receive at the depth where they grow only hundredths of one per cent of sunlight.

SEAWEEDS AT TREMENDOUS DEPTH

According to French specialists, some species of trees contain large quantities of hydrocarbons. For example, car tanks may be filled with the juice from the cobs of corn, which grows over the vast territory of Brazil, 50 barrels (more than 7,000 litres) of petroleum can be obtained usually from a cob of corn.

As inhabitants of the Alps played in Andes relies on a small lake to light his farm. He does not dispose of a turbine or any other device. As the lake's water has abnormal acidity, he uses a student of La Paz Technological Institute, suggested that he put two electrodes in it. So a giant battery has formed.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TERRORISM IN ACTION

This past March one of the units set up by the CIA with presidential approval to strike at terrorists carried out its first operation, writes PRAVDA observer A. Stepanov. A powerful bomb was exploded in a Beirut suburb outside the headquarters of a Muslim Shi'ite leader, killing people and injuring another 200.

Note that the criminal action of the Washington terrorists has come into the open, the administration is trying to associate itself with the blame. Under the pressure of scandalous evidence the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence launched an enquiry into the CIA operations in general, and the one in Beirut in particular, the newspaper points out.

MISFIRED DIPLOMACY

Washington's attempts to turn its "economic sanctions" against Nicaragua into a kind of "collective measure" have been a complete failure, writes V. Maltsev, political analyst at IZVESTIA.

Not a single government in the Western hemisphere, except the neo-American clique of El Salvador, did back these steps, notes the author. The Organisation of American States (OAS), where Washington is used to selling the line, approved Alexander's proposal to condemn political intervention and economic sanctions in relations between member-countries at its 28th session.

Just as significant is the opposition of Washington's allies in Western Europe, which manifested itself at the meeting of leaders of the Seven held recently in Bonn and where US representatives also insisted on the adoption of decisions to their liking.

The author is not going to conclude that the tactics of US pressure on its allies and other countries is falling to pieces, reads the article. Such a conclusion would be, naturally, premature and simplistic. US diplomacy has still many resources and possibilities for pressure. But such resources and such forecasts have their limits.

LESLIE DURBIN DECORATED THE STALINGRAD SWORD

S. Vokovets, APN correspondent in London, introduces a British silver-smith, Leslie Durbin, to the readers of SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA. He is the man who decorated with gold and silver the sword presented to the heroic defenders of Stalingrad during the Second World War on behalf of King George VI of Britain.

When the sword of Stalingrad, as it is called, was ready, I was again greatly honoured. L. Durbin shared his impressions with the author. Before it was presented by W. Churchill to J. V. Stalin at the Tehran Conference on November 29, 1943, the sword was shown to the inhabitants of many British cities, including London, Sheffield, Manchester and Coventry, the latter having become the twin-city of Volgograd. I accompanied the sword as its custodian. Everywhere I saw how each day 30,000 people passed to see it and — the main thing — to pay tribute to the heroism of the Soviet people.

BARBAROUS CRIME

This is how a TASS commentary describes the savage treatment of a group of Afghan and Soviet servicemen by Afghan counter-revolutionaries and units of regular Pakistani troops. The incident occurred near Peshawar, in one of the subterranean camps of Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

Soviet and Afghan soldiers captured on Afghan territory by the counter-revolutionaries, reads the TASS commentary, were secretly sent to Pakistan. They patiently sought a meeting with the representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad or their transfer to the DRA Government, but the Pakistani authorities refused to meet this request. They then attempted to free themselves by means of arms. The Soviet and Afghan soldiers died in action on the battlefield this heroic but did not surrender.

The USSR Ambassador in Islamabad handed over to Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq a strong protest in connection with the death of the Soviet servicemen on the territory of Pakistan. The protest, reports TASS, demands punishment for the criminals and states that the Soviet side lays the whole responsibility on the Government of Pakistan and expects that it will make appropriate conclusions regarding the consequences of its complicity in aggression against the DRA and actions against the Soviet Union.

OF INTEREST

New Year in Burma. Crowds of people soaked to the skin but merry and enthusiastic recently lifted the scarred statue of Burmese towns and villages, which had not had a drop of rain for half a year. This means that the hottest holiday came to Burma pouring with old year and welcoming the new one under the traditional calendar. Having procured in advance houses, ladders and bamboo poles, during the holiday, people showered the houses with water, which for the Burmese is a symbol of generosity, purity and revival of life. In Rangoon alone, for three days during the holiday the amount of water used would have satisfied the requirement for some other time of a city with a population of 2-3 million for three months.

Electric lake

As inhabitants of the Alps played in Andes relies on a small lake to light his farm. He does not dispose of a turbine or any other device. As the lake's water has abnormal acidity, he uses a student of La Paz Technological Institute, suggested that he put two electrodes in it. So a giant battery has formed.

Three expeditions have left for the North Pole simultaneously. The first consists of four Americans who started from a Canadian island in the Arctic. The second expedition intends to reach the northernmost point of the globe in 10 days. An English constable, Clive Johnson, and a Frenchman Jean-Louis Ellen, are both making attempts to reach the Pole individually.

VIEWPOINT

TOWARDS THE COLOMBO CONFERENCE

One of the most acute international problems now is ensuring the security of the Indian Ocean. It is important because nearly a third of mankind lives there. Besides, the Indian Ocean is a major international crossroads. Remarkably, as the transoceanic conflict flared up, shipping in the Persian Gulf suffered a lot, damaging even the interests of many countries in other parts of the world.

This is why Sri Lanka had ample reason 15 years ago to raise the question of declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. In 1972 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. In 1972 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. In 1972 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has lately repeatedly raised the Indian Ocean as a source of threat for the security of the littoral nations. This

view was shared by the Prime Minister Anandarama Mahipati of Mauritius and David Lange of New Zealand during recent talks in New Delhi.

So what are the concrete objectives of the advocates of a peaceful Indian Ocean? First, that foreign military bases and strongholds there be dismantled. Second, they demand an end to the arms race, a ban on the deployment of nuclear weapons and free use of the sea by ships of all states in line with generally accepted international norms.

Why have not yet these fair demands been implemented? The USA and its NATO allies refuse to accept the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Such a status of the ocean contradicts their strategic designs. As is known, Washington has proclaimed the ocean a sphere of its "vital interests" and, for the sake of defending them, has been steadily boosting its military presence there, including the stockpiling of nuclear missiles, under the pretext of a defence against a Soviet

"threat". But in fact it intends to build in the Indian Ocean yet another aggressive anti-Soviet beachhead, and these plans are already being implemented.

There are now nearly 30 US bases and strongholds in the Indian Ocean, with the major base on Diego Garcia. The bolstering of US military presence in the region under the false pretext of a Soviet "threat" is also designed to fight the peoples' struggle to realize the goals of American geopolitics, whose tool is the Central Command (Centcom) with a zone of operation involving 19 states — from East Africa to South Asia.

As American scholar Larry Baum noted last year in a lecture in Colombo, the USA has decided to double its 220,000 servicemen in the Indian Ocean basin. The Pentagon is pressing Congress for new outlays, over and above the appropriations given it in this fiscal year's budget, to boost up US military strength in the Indian Ocean. This is why America resorts to various ploys each passing year

to torpedo the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and turn the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean into a sort of rearmament for putting across its own "understanding" of this idea. On several occasions this obstructive line of the USA and its partners in the Committee led to the postponement of an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

Despite US attempts to neutralize the Committee's work and lead it away from its main objective, its last year's session discussed a draft agenda for the future international conference submitted by a group of non-aligned nations. Besides, the 39th session of the UN General Assembly decided to convene a forum on the Indian Ocean not later than the first half of 1986 in Colombo.

The preparation of this conference has become a pivotal point in the struggle for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. This was highlighted this year at the first two sessions of the UN Ad Hoc Committee, which specified the preliminary agenda of the forthcoming forum and procedural matters.

The Soviet Union is of the opinion that much could be done even prior to the conference. Still valid is its appeal to non-litigious states capable of de-escalating the situation in the Indian Ocean, specifically, not to send there large naval units, not to hold war games, and not to construct new military bases. These steps would improve the political climate for holding the Colombo Conference.

Yevgeny RUMYANTSEV





From Budapest to Moscow

Ninety young musicians from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have become members of a unique students' symphony orchestra of socialist countries, which has completed its first tour with concerts in Moscow and Leningrad.

The tour began on April 20 in Budapest, where the young musicians met with Culture Ministers from socialist countries to set up the orchestra. Leningrad conductor Alexander Dmitriyev has been appointed its leader. The concert program includes pieces from the international repertoire of the musicians. They play Shostakovich's symphonic poem "The Vitava", Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony and the First Piano Concerto by Liszt. The program has been shown in the musicians' native countries. The soloist is Soviet pianist Vladimir Ovrutskov. The USSR is represented by twenty-third- and fourth-year students of Moscow and Leningrad Conservatories.

Alexander Dmitriyev is an alumnus of the Leningrad Conservatory. For eight years now he has been leading the Symphony Orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society.

The most serious problem we faced was how to unite the boys in a well-knit musical company, says Dmitriyev. We first met on April 9 and had only ten rehearsals before the tour. I think this musical experiment is a success. The orchestra is quite professional, thanks to the enthusiasm of the performers. This joint effort has become a valuable practical experience for the young musicians. They have had opportunities to exchange their views on different schools of performance and to play good classical music.

In my opinion, the setting up of an orchestra like this is a manifestation of tomorrow's standards of music and other arts.

This spring the musical assembly lasted only a month. We have become good friends and feel sorry to part, said Dmitriyev. We hope that our dream will come true and that we can meet again this summer at the 12th Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow so as to tell, in the language of music, our story of happiness, peace and friendship.

FACTS and EVENTS

Books in 120 languages

More than 80,000 titles of books and booklets, with a total circulation of 2,300 million copies, came out last year in the Soviet Union in 120 languages of the peoples of the USSR and other countries. This was disclosed by Boris Pastukhov, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Book Publishing. An ever increasing share is held by belles lettres and children's literature (this amounted to 35 per cent in 1975 while the current figure is 51 per cent, however demand is still considerably higher than the supply). Every fifth book published in the Soviet Union is educational. Book publishing will make further headway in 1985. Among the new major publications will be the 4th edition of the Grand Soviet Encyclopedia, encyclopedia on electronics, biology, genetics and cinema, the collected works of a number of classical writers and representatives of modern Soviet and foreign literature. (The usual circulation of classical and contemporary authors range between 500,000 and 3 million copies.)

CO-PRODUCTION OF 'DON QUIXOTE'

Soviet film makers, jointly with the Spain's state TV network and the French Pathé Cinema, are currently shooting a nine-part TV serial, "Don Quixote", in Georgia (a Union republic in the Caucasus). Some episodes will be filmed in southern France. The serial is produced by famous Georgian director, Revaz Chkheidze. The leading parts of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza will be taken up by two Georgian actors. The cast also includes Georgian Smolnikovskiy, Irina Churikova, Leonid Kuravlyov, as well as a Spanish actress Paloma Boin.



Photo by Pavel Anufchenko

Holiday of culture and friendship

As part of the Days of Soviet Culture, which have just been inaugurated in Berlin, its participants will travel across the length and breadth of the German Democratic Republic.

GDR music lovers will hear performances of the USSR Symphony Orchestra conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov and the Moscow Chamber Orchestra under the baton of Vladimir Tret'yakov. The Bolshoi Ballet and Sergei Obraztsov Puppet Theatre will also put up performances in Berlin.

During the Days, a new programme of music by Soviet and GDR composers will be performed by the Alexander Army Song and Dance Ensemble, the singers and dancers will give one open-air performance in the centre of Berlin.

Many of the events taken up by leading Soviet companies. The Folk Choir will sing ancient Russian songs, tales of the minor northern tales as well. German will also be entertained by Georgian Folk Dance Ensemble. Numerous line art and a festival of Soviet films will be held during the Days, which will last to May 22.

Film festival in Minsk

Prominently displayed everywhere in the Byelorussian capital Minsk — in streets, squares and cinema houses — are emblems of the 18th All-Union Film Festival lasting one week — from May 13 till May 20. The contest involves one hundred films of various genres released by Soviet film studios in 1984. There are 21 entries in the feature film contest. On May 20, the best among them will be decided by a highly authoritative jury headed by Viktorov. More than fifty countries, and films on science technology will be viewed by jury with Alexander Zerkov, its chairman. Igor Dobry and Rain Naama from the jury which will judge the festival's films and 17 cartoons.

The festival is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of over Nazi Germany.



This picture was taken by Galina Kleelyova during the first of the play "The Blood Knot" at the Moscow Art Theatre where Soviet audiences made their first acquaintance with the progressive South African dramatist, Athol Fugard.

WHAT'S ON!

May 18-20

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Opera Company from the Warsaw Bolshoi Theatre (Poland), 18, 19, 20 — Mestruko, "Strazny dvor" ("The Haunted Manor") (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 18 — Mozart, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (opera), 18 (mat) — Shchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet); 19 (eve) — Leocavellio, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera), 20 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operette Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 18 (mat) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General"; 18 (eve) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; 19 (mat and eve) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Piccolo's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballets performed by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre); 19 (eve) — Ziv, "Mestruko's Artists".

FILMS

The Black Arrow (Moscow Studios, USSR).

Based on Stevenson's novel of the same title, the film tells about the adventures of a young English boy who escapes from a 15th century castle to the sea.

The Ball (France). Produced by the director, Ettore Sottsass, the film, in music, dance, and colour, tells the story of the 19th century Parisian society.

Central Exhibition of the 15th century. Opening on May 18, 1984, the exhibition "The Great Victory" is held at the Central Exhibition of the 15th century. It features a large number of historical documents, photographs, and other materials related to the Great Patriotic War.

NEW SOVIET-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

A new long-term agreement was signed in Moscow which provides for joint exploitation of marine resources both in the 200 mile economic zone of the two states and beyond those zones in a broad sphere and embraces measures of the rational use, protection and reproduction of the salmon fish propagating in rivers of the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the agreement signing ceremony, Minister of Fisheries of the USSR Vladimir Kamenisev noted that the new long-term Soviet-Japanese agreement creates a good foundation for rational development and protection of fish resources in the north-western part of the Pacific and will promote further development of mutually beneficial links between fishermen of the two countries. The document, he stressed, was drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

On the basis of cooperation

Self-propelled hydraulic cranes with a loading capacity of 63 and 100 tonnes were designed by specialists from the Polish town of Zabrze and Odessa.

The latest achievements in electronics and pneumoautomatism will be used for the new powerful machines to be produced by the CMRA member-countries. The superheavy cranes, which are produced under a direct accord on cooperation and specialization of production between the Polish and Odessa works and a related Odessa enterprise, will work at the most important economic projects in the Soviet Union, Poland and other CMRA nations to the next few years.

GDR rolling mill in Moscow

A rolling mill made by the Magdeburg heavy engineering works named after Ernst Thälmann is mounted at the Moscow Sickle and Hammer metalurgical works. Many of its units and parts were delivered by Polish, Romanian, Czechoslovak and Yugoslav enterprises.

The rolling mill has no rivals in the branch. It is served by eight electronic computers.

This new mill enables the Moscow works to produce in large quantities rolled stock and who from elbows and hardly deformable steel.

At present Moscow metalurgical works in conjunction with specialists from the GDR and other socialist countries are working to achieve the rated capacity of the rolling mill's first line.

The Magdeburg mechanics received the first Soviet order back in 1953 for the manufacture of a rolling mill for the metalurgical works in Krivoy Rog (a city in the Ukraine, the south-western part of the USSR). Since then they have rendered assistance to mounting and produced over 20 rolling lines and mills for the largest metalurgical works of the Soviet Union.

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AEROFLOT OFFERS NEW INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTE

MOSCOW-DÜSSELDORF-MOSCOW



Every Sunday Aeroflot's comfortable TU-154 jet-liner takes only 3 hours to cover the 2,400-km distance between Moscow and Düsseldorf — one of FRG's major industrial centres.

WELCOME TO THE USSR!



Here is the schedule of the flights along the new air line:

SU-201 TU-154 Sunday	Airport	SU-202 TU-154 Sunday
10.20 dep. 11.30 arr.	Moscow Düsseldorf	arr. 17.40 dep. 17.40
Sunday	Airport	Sunday

All times local.

For further information please contact your nearest Aeroflot office.

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

'Italian Fashion' exhibition soon

In the near future, connoisseurs with a collection of items meant for the exhibition, "Italian Fashion", will be sent from many Italian cities to Moscow. This was made known by Luigi Remigio, President of the Italian firm Interexpo, who is now busy arranging a big exhibition at the Kremnaya Presnya complex, where the "Italian Fashion" will open on July 1.

We know that much is done in the Soviet Union to flood the market with nice-looking quality consumer items, says Mr. L. Remigio.

That is why we hope that we could use the possibilities of our industry to assist in this direction.

When they learnt about the exhibition proposed by Interexpo, dozens of firms, both big and small, declared their intention to participate. They placed orders with the best fashion designers and came out with a wide range of goods designed of various fabrics and leather. Our exhibits range from women's hats, gloves, shoes, sportswear to winter coats, valises and travelling bags. We also have demonstration sessions to display clothes designs.

In 1985, the Soviet Union will be the venue for exhibitions and symposiums to be arranged by Polish foreign trade enterprises. The biggest activity of this kind will be an exhibition of Polish goods for export. It will be the 30th exhibition organized by the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade to the USSR, and will be held in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, from May 22 to June 2.

USSR at Poznan Fair

The 57th International Poznan Fair will be held from June 9 to 16.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR

Every year, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism offers many enjoyable journeys for foreign tourists. Among the novelties of this year's season is a tour for those interested in archaeology and monuments of ancient architecture. The route crosses the capitals of Soviet Caucasian republics of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia.

Foreign guests will also familiarize themselves with archaeological excavations taking place in Yildiz-Yarvan and Baku. They will visit Georgia's ancient capital Mtskheta, an ethnographic museum in Sardarapat near Yerevan, the State Museum of Georgia named after S. Javakheti, and Lake Sevan in the high mountains, where scientists discovered ancient surgical instruments testifying to the high development of medicine in the Caucasus in the ancient times. The tourists will also learn about new archaeological finds.

Kobayshi State Historical and Art Museum is a unique museum sixty kilometers from Baku. There have been preserved some caves which, in ancient times, served as dwellings to primitive men. The museum has more than one thousand pictures hung in rock. Made more than ten thousand years ago, they depict people, animals and hunting scenes.

Unforgettable impressions are left in Melikiana with its oldest observatory and a Bronze Age site — a mining and metallurgical centre in the 4th to 3rd centuries B.C.